

VERTKINA, V.N.; DIMABURO, M.S., kand. khim. nauk; MAZAL', R.F.;
MAR'YANOVSKAYA, E.Yu.; PORAY-KOSHITS, B.A., prof.; UL'MAN, K.N.;
EPROS, L.S., prof.

Developments in the synthesis of direct dyes. Khim. nauka i prom.
3 no.2:191-212 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Azo dyes)

GINZBURG, O.F.; PORAY-KOSHITS, B.A.; KRYLOVA, M.I.; MAR'YANOVSKAYA, K.Yu.

Synthesis of 5,6-dimethyl-2-bis (β -chloroethyl) aminomethyl-
benzimidazole. Khim.nauka i prom. 4 no.4:548-549 '59.
(MIRA 13:8)

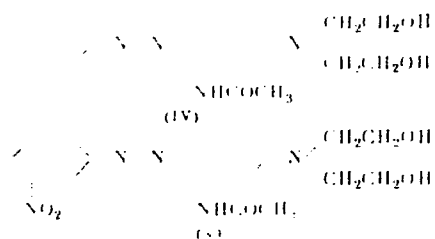
1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoвета.
(Benzimidazole)

$$T_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{11.4} \left(\frac{f}{f_0} - 0.001 \right) \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbf{A}$ is the $n \times n$ matrix with elements $A_{ij} = (1 - \delta_{ij})\alpha_{ij}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ is the $n \times 1$ vector with elements $b_i = \alpha_{ii}$. The model is implemented in the following steps: (1) the initial values of α_{ij} are set to 1; (2) the values of α_{ij} are updated according to the following equation:

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha_{ij}^{(t-1)}}} \quad (17)$$

where $\alpha_{ij}^{(t-1)}$ is the value of α_{ij} at the $(t-1)$ th iteration. The process is repeated until the values of α_{ij} converge.



ARTICLE 1. The purpose of the Corporation shall be to promote the health and welfare of the community by providing a safe and healthy environment for the people of the State of New York.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

GINZBURG, O.F.; MAR'YANOVSKAYA, K.Yu.

Synthesis of certain di- and tripeptides containing a
sarcolysine radical. Izv.vys.uch.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh.
5 no.4:604-607 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Leningoveta,
kafedra tekhnologii organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley.
(Peptides) (Sarcolysine)

GINZBURG, O.F.; MAR'YANOVSKAYA, K.Yu.

Preparation of ϵ -N,N-bis (β -chloroethyl)-l-lysine.
Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:703 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni
Lenskova.

(Lysine)

ABRAMOVA, N.A., nauchn. sotr.; VOYEVOODSKIY, A.S., nauchn. sotr.;
GINZBURG, O.F., doktor khim. nauk; YERSHOVA, Ye.TS., kand.
khim. nauk; KOLYCHEV, V.B., nauchn. sotr.; KAR'YANOVSKAYA,
K.Yu., nauchn. sotr.; MAZEL', R.L., nauchn. sotr.;
MEL'NIKOVA, N.S., nauchn. sotr.; PLATUNOVA, N.B., nauchn.
sotr.; REMOZOV, A.L., kand. khim. nauk; UTOCHKIN, V.V.,
nauchn. sotr.; KHAVIN, Z.Ya., kand. khim. nauk; EFROS, L.S.,
doktor khim. nauk; NIKOL'SKIY, S.P., glav. red.; RABINOVICH,
V.A., kand. khim. nauk, zam. glav. red.; GRIGOROV, O.N.,
doktor khim. nauk, red.; POZIN, M.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk,
red.; PORAY-KOSHITS, B.A., doktor khim. nauk, red.;
RACHINSKIY, F.Yu., kand. khim. nauk, red.; ROZANKOV, P.G.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; FRIDRIKHSBERG, D.A., kand. khim.
nauk, red.; ZONIS, S.A., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn. red.;
ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of chemistry] Spravochnik khimika. 2. izd., perer.
i dop. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat. Vol.2. [Basic properties of
inorganic and organic compounds] Osnovnye svoistva neorgani-
cheskikh i organicheskikh soedinenii. 1963. 1167 p.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Nikol'skiy).

07/12/2001-21/32
 AUTHORS: Pinkusovich, I.L., Lar'yanova A. I., and Zil'man, L.S.

TITLE: Fatigue Strength of Heat Treated Rails Containing Arsenic (Ustalostnaya prochnost' termicheski obrabotannykh rel'sov, sodержashchikh mysh' yak)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 4, pp 360-363 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the type of hardening process of rails containing arsenic on their fatigue strength was investigated. Experiments were carried out on rail specimens of the R-50 type, 1.7 m long containing various proportions of carbon (0.67 to 0.81%) and arsenic (0.12 to 0.23%) from four heats (table 1). During thermal treatment, specimens were charged into a cold electric furnace and heated to the hardening temperature (800 to 860°C) on average during 2 hours and then soaked at this temperature for 30 minutes. Two kinds of hardening were tested: 1) surface hardening of the head with water sprays in a machine 'GIM-Siprostal' and subsequently self tempered at 330 to 390°C; 2) hardening by immersion in oil with cooling to room temperature. Fatigue strength of hardened specimens was tested in a special machine, described in Ref 5 and 6.

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07/15/54-4-21/32

Fatigue Strength of Heat Treated Rails Containing Arsenic

The experimental results are given in table 2 and fig 1 to 7. It was found that the arsenic content up to 0.23% has no negative influence on the fatigue strength of rails which confirmed earlier findings (ref 1). The dependence of fatigue strength of rails on the type of thermal treatment is shown in fig 4 - hardening in water increased the fatigue strength of rails more than that in oil. The results for fatigue strength of treated rails showed a considerable spread. Microscopic investigations of polished sections indicated that thermally treated rails have on the working surface a decarburized layer of various depths and degree of decarburization (table 3). Fatigue strength of rails decreases with increasing depth of the zone of pure ferrite (fig 7). It is concluded that if optimum conditions of thermal treatment are maintained, the process can be used as an effective method of increasing

Card 2/3

100/155-5 -4-21/32

Fatigue Strength of Heat Treated rails containing Arsenic

the fatigue strength of rails. There are 7 figures,
5 tables and 6 references of which 5 are Soviet and
1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Metallurgii A. SSSR (The Institute of
Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

Card 3/3

ODING, I.A.; NIKONOV, A.G.; MAR'YANOVSKAYA, T.S.

Effect of a cyclic load on the cold-short threshold of carbon steel. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.6:1332-1335 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut metallurgii im. A.A.Baykova. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Oding).

(Steel--Brittleness) (Strains and stresses)

SPINA, I.A. (deceased). NIKOLAY, A.G. MAR'YANOV, E.YA. et al.

Effect of tempering on the critical brittleness temperature of
cyclically loaded carbon steel. Dokl. AN SSSR no. 3 571-574
Moscow 1965. (MIRA 1966)

1. Institut metalurgii im. A.A. Baykova. et al. High-temperature
AN SSSR (for filing).

L 09380-67 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6026914 EM/JW/JD/GD

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0109/0114

AUTHOR: Oding, I. A. (Deceased); Gordiyenko, L. K. (Candidate of technical sciences);
Mar'yanovskaya, T. S. 50

ORG: None 16

TITLE: Change in internal friction of carbon steel as a result of cyclic loading

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Vnutrenneye treniye v metallakh i splavakh
(Internal friction in metals and alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 109-114

TOPIC TAGS: internal friction, cyclic load, alloy steel, fatigue test, tensile strength, carbon steel

ABSTRACT: Internal friction was used to study the fine structural changes in a given steel and to compile those changes, together with changes in mechanical properties of fatigue. Samples 5 mm in diameter and 100 mm long were cut from a rail steel (0.65% C and 0.77% Mn), which had been fatigue tested at loads accumulating to 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 million tons, and subjected to internal friction measurements in a vacuum at room temperature and 2,300 cycles on a UIMD-2 unit. Plotted graphs of internal friction measurements show the erratic path of the curves, analysis of which shows that increase in fatigue strength is completed sooner than the increase in tensile strength and yield point. The study also reveals that the nature of the curve of linear change in the level of internal friction, and the behavior of the complex of mechanical properties, allows the establishment of a correlation between

Card 1/2

L 09380-67

ACC NR: AT6026914

the following structural processes which take place in sequence during the cyclic loading: 1) increase in dislocation density and blocking of mobile dislocations as a result of their reaction with point defects; 2) creation of dislocation clusters of critical density, and 3) formation of fatigue crack sites, as well as the coalescence and deposition of insipient vacancies in the process of fatigue. The variable character of internal friction change is a regular rule for materials which are prone to the first stage of deformation aging during their resting for fatigue at stresses close to the fatigue strength, or slightly below it. Under conditions of cyclic loading the final magnitude of internal friction does not exceed the initial level in spite of defect nucleation during fatigue, although this should occur during explicit fatigue failure. The conclusion in this case is that the accumulating damage is reversible for the most part, and can be eliminated by annealing the mechanical properties restored. The results of a check of this hypothesis will be published in a later work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: 02 Apr 66/ORIG REF: 014/OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *mlc*

GALLAY, Z.A.; MAR'YANOVSKAYA, T.Ya.

Current-voltage study of divalent vanadium compounds and their use
in the amperometric titration of tetravalent vanadium and titanium.
Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.8:924-929 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moscow State University.

ODING, I.A. (Moskva) [deceased]; NIKONOV, A.G. (Moskva); MAR'YANOVSKAYA, T.S.
(Moskva)

Changes of rail metal properties in service conditions. Izv. AN SSSR.
Met. i gor. delo no.5:101-107 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:1)

MARIYANOVICH, D. I.

Canl. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Systems of Automatic Control without Interference" Doctor of
Automat. & Teletechnical Sci. Sci. USSR, 1960.

Sc: Vecheriyaya lozka, 30, 1960, in Russian.

MAR'YANKOVSKIY, D.I.

PA 1/49T29

Mar 49

USSR/Electronics
Regulators, Electronic
Circuits, Electronic

"Systems of Automatic Regulation With In-
flexible Intrinsic Feedback," D. I.
Mar'yankovskiy Cand Tech Sci, MII MEF, 8 pp

"Vest Electro-Prom" No 3

Analyzes three types of circuits in automatic
regulating systems: (1) inertial, (2) oscil-
latory, and (3) integrating. Defines static and
astatic systems. Generalizes these elements,
and investigates complex systems containing

41/49T29

Mar 49

USSR/Electronics (Contd)

all elements. Presents a simple diagrammatic
symbolism to describe these elements.

41/49T29

MAR'YANOVSKIY, D. J.

FA 51/49T105

USSR/Weapons
Artillery
Remote Control

Jul/Aug 49

"Conclusions on V. A. Besekerskiy's Book, 'Remote Control of Artillery Units,'" A. Mikhaylov, D. Mar'yanovskiy, A. Fel'dbaum, 4 pp

"Avtomat i Telemekh" Vol I, No 4

Authors were appointed by editors of publication to settle dispute as to merits of subject book. They agreed with original review which was very unfavorable. Mistakes in subject matter, faulty selection, and presentation are listed.

51/49T105

USSR/Electricity - Regulation
Amplifiers, Dynamoelectric

Mar 50

171716

"Investigating the Stability of a System of Regulation During the Introduction of Internal Couplings,"
D. I. Mar'yanovskiy, Cand Tech Sci, Moscow

"Elektrichestvo" No 3, pp 51-56

Illustrates theory explained in Per Abs 154733 using voltage regulation system of large generator as example. Influence of uncompensated longitudinal (direct) field of electric-machine amplifier on stability of static and astatic regulation system is regarded as example of simultaneous appearance of

171716

USSR/Electricity - Regulation (Contd)

Mar 50

rigid and flexible couplings in system, whose amplification factors depend on single parameter.
Submitted 21 Sep 49.

MAR'YANOVSKIY, D. I.

171716

MAR'YANOVSKIY, D. I.

USSR/Electricity - Saturable Reactors Mar 51

"A Simplified Calculation of Saturable Reactors,"
D. I. Mar'yanovskiy, Cand Tech Sci, All-Union
Petroleum Sci Res Inst, I. A. Kazantseva, Engr,
Moscow Power Eng Inst imeni Molotov

"Elektrichestvo" No 3, pp 40-47

States a simplified method of calcul applicable
to the most saturable reactors used for power
regulation. Form and dimensions of the magnetic
circuit are assumed to be given. The account is
illustrated by a numerical example. Submitted
25 Oct 50.

201T27

MAR'YANOVSKIY, D.I. (Moskva).

Drilling-bit feed control in drilling by motors located near
the well-bottom. Avtom. i telem. 17 no.10:880-889 0 '56.

(MLRA 9:11)

(Boring machinery) (Remote control)

MAR'YANOVSKIY, D.I.

Electric braking for drilling winches. Energ.bul. no.9:1-10 S '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Oil well drilling)

MAR'YANOVSKIY, D.I.

MAR'YANOVSKIY, D.I.

Resolving polyphase systems into symmetrical components. Izv. AN
Azerb. SSR no. 11: '3-18 '57. (MIRA 11:1;
(Electric networks)

GHYLER, Leonid Benediktovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KULMEAKIN, V.S.,
retsensent; MAR'YANOVSKIY, D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsensent;
GRUSHINSKAYA, G.M., red. isd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Electric driving in the manufacture of heavy machines] Elektro-
privod v tiashelom mashinostroenii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
isd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 586 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Electric driving)

AUTHOR: Mar'yanovskiy, D.I. OV-90-58-8-1/9

TITLE: Again on the Braking of Drilling Winches (Yeshché raz o tormozhenii burovyykh lebedok)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskii byulleten', 1958, Nr 8, pp 1-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Replying to the comments made by A.R. Grekov, I.N. Sulkhanishvili and I.I. Sud on his previous article on this subject, the author sums up the advantages of the electro-synchronous brake as opposed to the hydraulic and magnetic systems. Comparing the MST-321 electro-synchronous brake with the MT-4000 electro-magnetic one, he shows that the latter is effective only up to speeds of 100 rpm with maximum drill weight. A satisfactory "speed function moment" curve can be obtained for the MST-321 by selecting the suitable load resistances, and the braking moment can be raised by increasing the activating current to the generator. The savings made through load resistances and generator winding, in the MT-4000 as opposed to the MST-321 is not justified because of the added expense of the extra water-cooling equipment required. The braking moment of the MST-321 during the period of acceleration has a constant value, despite

Card 1/2

Again on the Braking of Drilling Winches

SOV-90-58-8-1/9

Sulkhanishvili's assumption to the contrary, and the moment required for a 130-ton winch is 3,000-4,000 kg (not 6,000 kg as S. states). It can therefore be developed by the MST-321, which can achieve a value of 3,800 kg. Brakes with powder packing are not a practical proposition. There are 4 Soviet references.

1. Winches--Control systems

Card 2/2

SOV/90-58-11-1/6

AUTHORS: Mar'yanovskiy, D.I.; Stankevich, S.V., Kornev, M.I.

TITLE: A Flywheel Electrodrive for Drilling Winches (Makhovichnyy elektoprivod burovykh lebedok)

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy byulleten', 1958, Nr 11, pp 1 - 16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors, following the tendency to install individual drives in different mechanisms used in oil drilling, developed a new system for the individual drive of the winch drum; one-speed winch system complemented with flywheel. After having described peculiarities of the drum drive and the drive process of a one-speed winch, they proceed to discuss and illustrate the construction and operation of the flywheel drive. Then 2 possible circuit schemes of the flywheel drive are drawn: the contactor system and the contactorless circuit scheme. At the end the standard scheme of a drilling rig with flywheel drive is described and illustrated. Such a drilling rig has 3 diesel generators; 2 of them for basic drive, the third

Card 1/3

A Flywheel Electrodrive for Drilling Winches

SOV/90-58-11-1/6

is auxiliary with a smaller capacity. Each diesel-generator consists of a diesel engine, a reductor, a synchronous generator and a pump. Summing up the authors point to the advantages of their new flywheel drive system: 1) Flywheel electrodrive enables the engineers to design one-speed winches which make the construction of a drilling rig rather simple. Flywheel electrodrive can be used without change both in the areas where electricity is available and in un-electrified regions. 2) Flywheel electrodrive winches for both prospecting drilling and operational well drilling can be directly produced by the respective plant. 3) Drilling installations equipped with flywheel electrodrive will always have the same scheme and design regardless of their lift capacity. The only difference will be in dimension 4) The mean lift rate of a drilling tool of the maximum weight will be 3 or 5 times higher than the lift rate attained by other winch systems. 5) Flywheel electrodrive can also be applied for braking the rotation of the winch drum while the tool is being lowered. No other (hydraulic or electric) brakes are necessary. 6) Control of the winch becomes easy because it is changed into a remote-

Card 2/3

A Flywheel Electrodrive for Drilling Winches

SOV/90-58-11-1/6

control system. 7) Winch operations become easier and their cost lower. 8) Assembly of a drill rig also becomes easier. 9) The number of the network power pulses during the hoist-and-lower operations of the tool is several times lower than if an asynchronous motor is used. 10) The life-time of the diesel engine is considerably longer if diesel generators are used. The innovation is covered by author's certificate Nr 107825, with priority starting on 29 Nov 1956. Ye.K. Aleksandrov, S.Ya. Kagan (both from the KhEMZ) and G.V. Kudryavtsev collaborated in the development of the new system. There are 3 block diagrams, 3 circuit diagrams, 4 graphs and 1 Soviet reference.

1. Wells--Drilling
2. Drilling machines--Equipment
3. Hoists--Equipment
4. Flywheels--Applications

Card 3/3

... D.I., ...

... ..

L 46653-66 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(r)/EWP(h)/EWP(?) PC

ACC NR: AP6021388

SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/66/000/006/0037/0049

AUTHOR: Mari'yanovskiy, D. I. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the transient processes in linear automatic control systems

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 6, 1966, 37-49

TOPIC TAGS: linear automatic control system, automatic control theory, Laplace Karson transform

ABSTRACT: In this paper a method is outlined for analyzing the transient processes in automatic control systems as a function of the parameters of an expression which will result if the differential equations describing the system under study are subjected to a Laplace-Karson transform. The analysis technique consists in partitioning the parameter space into such areas and sub-areas that in each of the latter the qualitative character of the transient response curve is maintained constant. A simple example is given to elucidate the essence of the method. Tables and graphs of triextremum transient characteristic curves are included. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 6 figures and 24 formulas.

SUB CODE: 412/ SUBM DATE: 27May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 000

Cord 1/1 *de*

UDC: 62-501.1

YAKOVLEV, N.N.; Primali uchastiye: GURAL'NIK, R.M., vrach; KUKISHEV, S.P.,
vrach; KUZNETSOV, M.M., vrach; MAR'YANOVSKIY, D.M., vrach;
SELIVANOVA, T.M., vrach; STEPANOVA, Ye.S., vrach; VOLKOV, V.M.,
shof-povar

Diet for athletes during the 17th Olympic games in Rome. Vop.
pit. 20 no.3:47-51 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Is Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskoy
kul'tury.

(ATHLETES—NUTRITION)

(ROME—OLYMPIC GAMES)

ДАННЫЕ КАРТЫ

137-58-1-1786

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya 1958 Nr 1 p.43 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Mar'yanovskiy I M., Revis : A

TITLE: Red Hardness of High Alloy High-speed Steel R18 Machined When Cooled to Below 0°C (Krasnostoykost' vysokolegirovannoy bystrorezhushchey stali R18 obrabotannoy s primeneniym okhlazhdeniya nizhe 0°)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. inst. khimichesk. prom-sti 1957 Vol. 13 pp 150-157

ABSTRACT: The effect of various machining procedures at temperatures below 0°C on the red-hardness (R) of high-speed steel (FS) R18 was studied. The following six regimes for heat-treatment of specimens hardened from 1280-1290°C were employed: 1) triple tempering at 560-580°C for 1 hour each time; 2) fast cooling (C) to -195°C immediately after hardening and holding at -195°C for 2 hours; 3) slow C to -110°C for 1 hour at a rate of 0.5-2°C/min. with steps of 10 min. duration each; 4) C under procedure (3) above, but 240 hours after hardening; 5) fast C to -110°C, holding for 2 hours, slow heating (1-2°C/min.) to room temperature; 6) C in accordance with procedure (5), but 240 hours after

Card 1/2

137-58-1-1786

Red Hardness of High Alloy High-speed Steel R18 (cont.)

hardening. To determine **R** the specimens were heated four times for 1 hour each at 575, 625, and 700°, with subsequent measurement of **R_C** at room temperature. The study failed to establish any significant differences in the **R** of **FS** machined under various procedures at negative temperatures after hardening, as compared to that of the same steel's normally hardened and tempered. Bibliography: 13 references

K M

1. Steel—Hardening 2. Steel—Temperature 3. Steel—Machining

Card 2/2

KRUPIN, G.V.; BELYAYEV, I.T.; LAPSHIN, A.A.; GORDEYEV, N.I.; MAR'YANOV-
SKIY, I.M.; PAVLOV, B.V.; ZHILOV, S.M.; TSYPKIN, S.I.;
ANDREYEV, N.N.; KAZIMIROVA, V.P.; KURANOVA, I.L.; FIGULEVSKIY,
G.V.

Annotations of the scientific research work performed at the
institute in 1957. Trudy ITIKHP 15:213-227 '58.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut kholodil'noy pro-
myshlennosti. 2. Kafedra tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniya
pishchevykh proizvodstv (for Krupin, Lapshin, Pavlov). 3. Ka-
fedra ekonomiki i organizatsii proizvodstva (for Belyayev).
 4. Kafedra detaley mashin i pod'yemno-transportnykh mashin (for
Gordeyev). 5. Kafedra grafiki (for Mar'yanovskiy). 6. Kafedra
promyshlannoy teplotekhniki (for Zhilov). 7. Kafedra fiziki
(for Tsypkin). 8. Kafedra fizicheskoy kolloidnoy i organiche-
skoy khimii (for Andreyev, Kazimirova, Kuranova, Figulevskiy).
- (Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)
(Chemistry, Technical)

SCV/137-59-7-15997

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, No 7, pp 249 - 250 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gar'yancovskiy, I.I.

TITLE: Determination of Coefficients of Linear Expansion in Some Metals and Alloys at Temperatures Below 0°C

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta, 1959, No 7, 1959, Vol 15, p 221

ABSTRACT: To determine the coefficient of linear expansion at negative temperatures a special laboratory installation was designed on the basis of a vertical optometer and a refrigerating device. The installation permits the direct measurement of changes in the length of the tested specimen caused by chilling, with an accuracy of up to 0.1μ per 1 mm length. The coefficient of linear expansion was determined by comparing the changes in the linear dimension of specimens every 1°C within a range of +18 to -190°C. A table is presented showing the coefficients of linear expansion determined for a series of metals and alloys, mainly used in the production of machine and instrument parts.

Card 1/1

h.

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7
KOVRYZHKIN, V.F., inzh.; MAR'YANOVSKIY, I.M., inzh.

New method of setting fastening bolts in the installation of
machinery on ships. Sudostroenie 24 no.8:42-46 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Bolts and nuts) (Marine engineering)

MAR'YANOVSKIY, I. M.

Cand Tec Sci, Diss -- "Problems in the working and assembly of parts joined with the application of artificial cooling". Leningrad, 1961. 20 pp, 22 cm (Min of Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR. Dept of Machine Building of the Leningrad Polytec Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin), 200 copies, No charge, 10 works by the author listed on pp 19-20 (KL, No 9, 1961, p 183, No 24355). [61-54386]

MAR'YANOVSKIY, I.M.; GORBACHEV, A.G.; RYVKIN, G.M.; RYABOY, A.Ya.;
KONAKOV, G.A.; GRIGOR'YEV, N.I.

Authors' abstracts of dissertations. Vest.mashinostr. 42
no.5:89 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskoy institut imeni M.I.Kalinina
(for Mar'yanovskiy, Gorbachev).
2. Moskovskiy stankoinstrumental'-
nyy institut (for Ryvkin).
3. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh
metallov imeni M.I.Kalinina (for Ryaboy).
4. Khar'kovskiy
politekhnicheskoy institut imeni A.A.Zhdanova (for Konakov).
5. Leningradskiy korablestroitel'nyy institut (for Grigor'yev).
(Bibliography—Mechanical engineering)

MARYANOVSKIY, V.

Field/Engineering - Structures

Part : 1/1

Authors : Maryanovskiy, V.

Title : Economical constructions

Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn', 6, page 33, June 1954

Abstract : Ideas of USSR engineers on economical construction of buildings, roofs, etc. Illustrations.

Institution :

Submitted :

MAR'YANOVSKIY, Ya.I.

X-ray investigation of 2d and 3d order effects in the fatigue
of silicon steel. Trudy LIEI no.28:61-74 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Silicon alloys--Metallography)
(Steel--Metallography)

MAR'YANOVSKIY, Ya.F.

X-ray examination of alterations in the crystalline structure
of steel of varying initial state in the process of fatigue. Trudy
LKI no.31:137-149 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra fiziki Leningradskogo korablestroitel'nogo instituta.
(X-ray crystallography) (Steel--Fatigue)

3/137/62/000/004/102/201
A052/A101

AUTHOR: Mar'yanovskiy, Ya. I.

TITLE: X-ray investigation of crystalline structure distortions of silicon steel in the process of fatigue after a preliminary training

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 3, 1971, abstract 41189 ("Tr. Lenin. akadem. inzh. nauch. inst.", no. 3, 1971, 3-5-13)

TEXT: The investigation was carried out on Vickers samples made of 1512 (55S2) and 6012 (60S2) (0.01 and 0.50% C respectively) external-spring steel in an annealed and normalized state. To remove the machining cold-hardening the samples were annealed in a vacuum furnace at $650 \pm 100^\circ\text{C}$ for an hour. The training of samples was carried out by several variants: for selecting the training conditions the damageability lines were plotted. Before and after training all samples were X-rayed on VVK-50-II (URS-50-I) apparatus with an ionization method of registration in Fe-radiation. It is shown that the most effective training is a gradual step-by-step increase of the load on the samples beginning with stresses by 20% lower than σ_{w} and passing over to stresses exceeding σ_{w} by 30% by steps of $1.7 - 3.4 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ every $2.5 \cdot 10^4 - 2 \cdot 10^5$ cycles.

Card 1/2

X-ray investigation of crystalline ...

01/17/92/000/004/102/201
R052/0111

As a result σ_w of steel increased by 30-30% and the service life increases by a factor of 5. Normalizing contributes to a better trainability of samples. In the process of training under the most favorable conditions a fragmentation of crystalline blocks takes place, and the average linear dimensions of the blocks decrease by 75%. The maximum fragmentation is observed for non-normalized steel and the minimum for normalized one. In the process of training the fragmentation led to strengthening; in the case of damageability the fragmentation led to disintegration with a subsequent crack formation. In the first case annealing removed all structural changes recovering the structure completely, in the second case the results of damageability were not eliminated. In the process of training crystallite distortions developed; this process was especially intensive in normalized steel, crystalline blocks of which in the initial state have dimensions by 80% smaller than in non-normalized steel. The volume of structural changes in a metal subjected to training is shown, and an analysis of X-ray data on the changes in the structure of investigated steels in the process of training and damageability is presented. There are 24 references.

L. Gordiyenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ARKAD'YEV, A.G.; MAR'YANOVSKIY, Ya.M.; SHNEYEROV, M.S.

Measuring the rate of the air flow into flotation machines. Sbor.
mat.po avtom.proizv.prots.i disp. no.5:19-26 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Konstruktorskoye byuro "TSvetmetavtomatika."
(Flowmeter) (Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

ARKAD'YEV, A.G.; MAR'YANOVSKIY, Ya.M.; SHNEYEROV, M.S.

Aeration meter for flotation machines. TSvet. met. 33 no.8:77 Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

ARKAD'YEV, A.G.; MAR'YANOVSKIY, Ya.M.; PODGOYETSKIY, M.L.; SHVARTSER,
V.I.; SHNEYEROV, M.S.

Air-jet reaction feedback in pneumatic converters with power
compensation. Priborostreenie no.2:5-7 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Pneumatic control)

MAR'YANOVSKIY, Ye. L.

Electric Drive in the Flour and Grout Milling Industry (Elektroprivod v
mukomol'no-krupyanoj promyshlennosti), Moscow, Zagotizdat, 1951, 17 p. with sketches.

MAR'YANOVSKIY, Z., inzhener; USHAKOV, A., inzhener.

Cutting longwalls with a coal cutting machine. Mast. ugl. 3
no.6:14-15 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Coal mining machinery)

MAR'YANOVSKIY, Z.M.

Mine operated without subsidies. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.6:41-42
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty "Kushketovskaya-Zapereval'naya" No.1
tresta Budennovugol'.
(Mine management) (Mining industry and finance)

VERSHININA, K.I.; MASLOVA, L.I.; KHANINA, E.E.; MARYANSKAYA, Ye.Yu.

Study of the sanitary arrangements, schedules, and incidence of infectious diseases in the schools of Dnepropetrovsk. Gig.i san. 26 no.12:88 D '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedr kommunal'noy gigiyeny i gigiyeny detey i podrostkov Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DNEPROPETROVSK—SCHOOL HYGIENE)

1. The first

2. The second

3. The third

1. Introduction

2. The Role of the Government in the Economy

3. The Role of the Government in the Economy

1. The first

2. The second

3. The third

MARYANSKI, A.

"Some problems connected with the population of Israel and neighboring countries"

p. 85 (Czasopismo Geograficzne, Issued by the Polish Geographical Society; with French summaries-quarterly; Vol. 29, No. 1, 1958, Wroclaw, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 59.

MARYANSKI, Andrzej, dr., (Krakow, Osiedle Olsza II, blok 14 m.12)

Pioneer settlements in the Eastern part of the Polish Bieszczady Mountains. Czasopismo Geograficzne 32 no.2:235-237 '61.

MARYANSKI, Andrzej, dr. (Krakow, Osiedle Olsza II, blok 14, m.12)

Cities in China with populations of about one million and more.
Czasopismo Geograficzne 32 no.2:237-239 '61.

MARYANSKI, Andrzej (Krakow)

Greek minority in the Rzeszow Voivodeship. Czasop geograf 33
no.3:362-363 '62.

MARYANSKI, Andrzej (Krakow)

Population of the Vietnam Democratic Republic. Czasop geograf 34
no.1:80-81 '63.

MARIANSKI, Andrzej (Krakow)

Principal trends of migrations of populations in the modern world.
Czasop geograf 34 no.2:105-127 '63.

MARYANSKI, Andrzej (Krakow)

Population of Southeastern Asia in the light of the last
censuses. Czasop geograf 34 no.3:295-297 '63.

MARYANSKI, Andrzej

(Krakow)

New data on the Polish minority in the U.S.S.R. Czasop geogr
35 no.2:220-221 '64

MARYANSKI, Andrzej (Krakow)

A new mining center in the western Sahara. Izas...
36 no.2:190-191 '65.

FOKIN, F.F., inzh.; BESPALOV, F.M., inzh.; RODIONOV, G.A., inzh.;
VERIGIN, N.N., prof.; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.N., inzh.;
MAR'YANSKIY, L.P., red.

[Technical conditions for planning and carrying out hydraulic engineering operations. Open and subsurface drainage of foundation pits of hydraulic structures] Tekhnicheskie usloviia na proektirovanie i proizvodstvo gidrotekhnicheskikh rabot. Otkrytyi i **gruntovyi** v potliv kotlovanov i t. d. tekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1971. 101 p. (MIRA 17:0)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vosnabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy i inzhenernoy gidrologii.

DUL'KIN, Vladimir Yakovlevich; ULESOV, Aleksey Aleksandrovich;
MAR'YANSKIY, L.P., inzh., red.; LEVCHIK, L.P., red.;
~~VERISIN, B.L., tekhn. red.~~

[Submerged arc welding of reinforcements] Vannaia elektro-
dugovaia svarka armatury. Moskva, Orgenergostroi, 1962.
53 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Electric welding)

STEKLOV, Vladimir Yur'yevich; MAR'YANSKIY, L.P., red.; LARIONOV,
G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Development of the electric power economy of the U.S.S.R.;
a chronological index] Razvitie elektroenergeticheskogo
khoziaistva SSSR; khronologicheskii ukazatel'. Izd.2., dop.
Moskva, Izd-vo [Energia] 1964. 158 p. (MIRA 17:4)

KRIVCHENKO, Grigoriy Izrailevich; KUCHKIN, B.M., retsenezent; MAR'YANSKIY,
L.P., red.

[Automatic control of hydraulic turbines; Avtomaticheskoe regulirovanie gidroturbin. Moskva, Energiya, 1964. 288 p. (LIBA 17:10)]

KOGAN, Yakov L'vovich, kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; GALAKTIONOV, V.D., kand.geol.-
mineral.nauk, nauchnyy red.; MAR'YANSKIY, Ye.S., inzh., retsenzent;
DUNDUKOV, M.D., inzh., retsenzent; LOVETSKIY, Ye.S., inzh., retsenzent;
DVORKIN, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Unit for performing shear tests on soils] Ustanovka dlia ispytani
gruntov na sdvig. Moskva, 1959. 29 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi proektno-
isyskatel'skii i nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut "Gidroproekt"
imeni S.IA.Zhmuk. Tekhnicheskoe soobshchenie, no.6). (MIRA 13:12)
(Soil mechanics) (Testing-machines)

MAR'YASH, A.A., inzh.

Joints with graphite lubrication. put' i put. shoz. 3 no. 11:12
'64 (MIRA 18.2)

1. Otdel puti Rizhskogo otdeleniya Inbaltiyskoy dorogi.

ACCESSION NR: AP4014380

8/0240/64/000/002/0096/0098

AUTHOR: Davydov, S. A. (Candidate of medical sciences); Aksel'rod, M. B. (Research associate); Mar'yash, L. R. (Sanitary inspector); Klimenko, Ye. I. (Chemist)

TITLE: Air pollution produced by waste material from ore dressing plants

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 2, 1964, 96-98

TOPIC TAGS: air pollution, air pollution test, ore dressing plant area, free silicon oxide level, dust particle size, health problem, air pollution reduction, industrial planning, exhaust stack height

ABSTRACT: Test samples (673) of air taken near 3 ore dressing plants from 1959 to 1961 disclosed a high level of air pollution. Free silicon oxide level of air dust reached as high as 23%. Dust particles of 5 microns or less, which are most harmful to humans, comprised 94.1-99.8% of the dust concentration. Sulfur dioxide gas was found to be negligible. Interviews with 528 persons living in these areas showed that air pollution was a serious health problem causing poor ventilation, soiled clothing, and eye injuries. To reduce air

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4014380

pollution, wastes should be filtered before reaching exhaust stacks. Also, provision should be made in industrial planning specifications for the establishment of health safety zones of 2 km or more between ore dressing plants and populated areas. At present there are no specifications of this type. Heights of exhaust stacks, generally ranging from 200 to 250 m, should be coordinated with the absolute amount of waste entering the air. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kommunal'noy gigieny, Kiev (Ukrainian Scientific-research Institute of Communal Hygiene)

SUBMITTED: 21 Nov 62

DATE ACQ: 03 Mar 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AD, ML

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Karavchuk, A. V., Yefimova, R. I.,
Mar'yash, N. Kh.

SCV/72-56-B-13/17

TITLE: The Melting of Frosted Glasses in Tank Furnaces (Varka
glushenykh stekol v vannoy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 33-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since 1950 many experiments have been carried out at first in the crucible furnace and then in the tank furnace. The frosting of glass was achieved by increasing the Al_2O_3 - and CaO -content. At present the factory works according to the following prescription for frosted glass: 74,7% SiO_2 ; 0,2% Fe_2O_3 ; 8,75% Al_2O_3 ; 2,45% CaO ; 0,18% MgO ; 14% Na_2O . The composition of the charge per 100 kg of sand is: 37,7 kg soda; 5,3 kg limestone, 28,6 kg kaolin, 24,1 kg Na_2SiF_6 . The chemical composition of the raw materials is mentioned in the table. All materials for the melting of frosted glass are subjected to preliminary drying, and then they are sieved and mixed. Frosted glass is molten in a regenerative continuous furnace (Fig 1). The depth of the furnace is 2,54 m², the tank depth 0,3 m, the duration of one campaign is from 5-6 months. For a separation of the melting and the manufacturing part of the furnace parts (Fig 2) are used

Card 1/2

The Melting of Frosted Glasses in Tank Furnaces

SOV/12-58-8-13/17

which are produced of a ceramic body of 40% clay of the Chasov-Yarskoye deposit and 60% chamotte. The melting temperature of frosted glass is 1370-1380°. The level of the glass body can vary only within the limits ± 10 mm. As frosted glass is applied to ordinary transparent glass for the production of lamp shades it is necessary that its coefficient of expansion is a little smaller than that of transparent glass. Good quality frosted glass can be produced at a rate of an output of 650-700 kg per m² of the furnace surface per day. In these days the factory also started to melt colored frosted glass in the tank furnace. In the case of this glass (violet-rose colored) the melting regime must be maintained even more strictly than in the case of frosted glass. The composition of the charge of this glass is: 100 kg sand, 37,3 kg soda, 5,3 kg limestone, 28,6 kg kaolin, 24,1 kg Na₂SiF₆, 4 kg MnO₂. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Rizhskiy stekol'nyy zavod "Kommunar" ("Kommunar" Glass Factory, Riga)

1. Glass--Melting
2. Glass--Production
3. Glass--Materials
4. Furnaces--Performance

Card 2/2

MAR'YASHEVA, A.M.

MAR'YASHEVA, A.M., dotsent; VERZHKHOVSKAYA, A.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; DOMERCHUK, Ye.V.

Hematological data as supporting criteria for cure in scarlet fever.
Pediatria no.6:56-59 M-D '54. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Is 3-go klin. otdel. (sav.-prof. I.L.Bogdanov) Insituta infekts. bolesney AMN SSSR.

(SCARLET FEVER, blood in
hematol. data as criteria of cured dis.)
(BLOOD, in various diseases
scarlet fever, criteria of cured dis.)

KRAMARENKO, G.N., referent; TKACHENKO, S.S., referent, kand.med.nauk;
KNYSH, I.T., referent, kand.med.nauk; KURILO, A.A., referent;
KOSTRIKOV, V.S., referent, kand.med.nauk; GABAY, A.V., referent,
prof.; MARYASHINA, O.M., referent, kand.med.nauk

Reports on sessions of societies of traumatologists and orthopedists.
Ortrop.travm.i protez. 21 no.4:83-93 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(ORTHOPEDIC SOCIETIES)

VISHNYAKOVA, T.P.; PAUSHKIN, Ya.M.; KLIMENKO, M.Ya.; MAR'YASHKIN, N.Ya.

Oxidation of n -butylenes to methyl ethyl ketone in the presence of a palladium chloride catalyst. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 7 no.6:989-992 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni Gubkina, kafedra neftekhimicheskogo sinteza.

AUTHORS: Dariyev, A.D. and Mar'yasin, I. L. 65-1-12/14

TITLE: The Preparation and Industrial Use of Organic Nitrogen Bases from Tars obtained by Semi-coking of Cheremkhovo Coals. (O polucheni i promyshlennom ispol'zovanii organicheskikh azotistyykh osnovaniy smol polukok-sovaniya Cheremkhovskikh ugley)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Toplivo i Masel, 1958, Nr.1. pp.60-64. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Products, obtained during the processing of hard fuels, contain a considerable quantity of organic nitrogen bases. The light boiling fractions, (pyridine and picoline) obtained mainly from coke oven gas, are widely used. The resources of these nitrogen bases in distillation products from Cheremkhovsk coals are 20 times higher than resources of bases contained in liquid products obtained during coking. Results of investigations on the composition of nitrogen bases, separated from light-medium oils and very wide fraction of liquid phase hydrogenates of tar obtained during the semi-coking of Cheremkhovsk and from coal hydrogenates was investigated. The properties of the starting materials are given in Table 2.

Card 1/3

65-1-12/14

The Preparation and Industrial Use of Organic Nitrogen Bases from
Tars obtained by Semi-coking of Cheremkhovo Coals.

The content of phenols and organic bases was determined by refractometric analysis. The raw material has to be dephenolised to separate completely the bases from the distilled products (by sulphuric acid treatment). Table 3 gives values of the influence of the concentration of sulphuric acid on the separation of the bases. By dephenolising the raw material the yield of bases can be increased from 13% - 100%. Increased processing temperatures and also the concentration of the acid do not have any influence on the separation. The properties of the separated products are given in Table 4, and the diagram in Fig.2 gives the curves of the fractional composition of the separated bases. When rectifying the separated bases a high yield of pyridine and picoline fractions is obtained even if the distillates contain only a low percentage of these fractions. Laboratory investigations were also carried out on the acid corrosion of metals which show that on the addition of 0.5% to 6.5% sulphuric acid the rate

Card 2/3

65-1-12/14

The Preparation and Industrial Use of Organic Nitrogen Bases from
Tars Obtained by Semi-coking of Cheremkhovo Coals.

of corrosion of low carbon steel decreases 13 to 15
times, in a 4% HCl medium the addition of 0.5% of bases
retards the rate of corrosion by 25 to 30 times. Thus,
nitrogen bases have strong inhibiting effect during
the acid corrosion of metals. There are 4 Tables, 4
Figures and 6 References: 2 English and 4 Russian.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Mar'yasin, I. L.

65-2-6/12

TITLE: Removal of Hydrogen Sulphide from Petroleum Refinery Effluents. (Issledovaniye protsessa otduvki serovodoroda iz stochnykh vod neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr.2. pp.34 - 41. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The removal of hydrogen sulphide from refinery effluents was investigated, as they contain a considerable amount of hydrogen sulphide. These effluents result during the steam distillation of petroleum products, during the washing of hydrogenation plants for sulphur-containing petroleum products, etc. Table 1 gives the concentration of hydrogen sulphide and free ammonia (g/litre) in sulphide water (mean monthly data for 1956/57). N. D. Gritsev and V. V. Eferova (Ref.1), describe an investigation for the separation of hydrogen sulphide when using by-product hydrocarbon gases. No data have been published in literature for the design of plants for the purification of effluents. The author investigated the effect of various factors on the process of purification, as, e.g. the gas consumption, temperature, circulation of the gas and acidification of the water. Technical carbon dioxide was mainly used for purification, but

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65-2-6/12

Removal of Hydrogen Sulphide from Petroleum Refinery Effluents.

the possibility of using nitrogen, air and various mixtures of carbon dioxide and air was also considered. The concentration of carbon dioxide varied between 91 - 95%, the concentration of $\text{CO} = 2\%$; $\text{CH}_4 = 1\%$; $\text{H}_2 = 2.5\%$; $\text{N}_2 = 2.5\%$. The experiments were carried out on a laboratory apparatus (Fig.1). The apparatus could be used with/without recirculating carbon dioxide and variable residence time of the water in the column. The best results were obtained when using a Schott filter as gas distributor. The effect of carbon dioxide consumption on the mass transfer coefficient and on the coefficient of separation during bubbling carbon dioxide is given in Tables 2 and 3; the effect of the residence time of the water in the column on the volume coefficient of mass transfer and the coefficient of separation in Table 4. From Figs. 4 and 5 it can be seen that an increase in the concentration of CO_2 (above 50%) when mixed with other gases, does not give a corresponding improvement in the degree of purification, as the coefficient of separation and mass transfer remain practically constant. The influence of the pH of the

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65-2-6/12

Removal of Hydrogen Sulphide from Petroleum Refinery Effluents.

water was investigated and results given in Fig. 2. In order to check whether the removal of hydrogen sulphide can be effected by scrubbing with the gas instead of blowing experiments were carried out when supplying water at the rate of 40, 70, 100 and 120 ml/min. which corresponds to 6, 10 and 17 m³/hour. A 1.6m diameter distillation column with Raschig rings, 25x25, was used. The coefficient of mass transfer is affected by the method of gas distribution. Kal'derbenk's formula:

$$A = 1.45 f^{1/3} m^{2/3}$$

(where A = area of contact of the liquid and gas phase; f = gas supply; m = number of perforations on the plate) shows that the area of contact depends more on the total area of perforations than on the gas input. Calculations proved that, when using scrubbing methane, the height of the scrubbing column should not be less than 120 m when the hydrogen sulphide concentration = 15 g/litre. The height of the column, when using the method of bubbling gas through liquid should be 6 m. The

Card 3/4

Removal of Hydrogen Sulphide from Petroleum Refinery Effluents. 65-2-3/12

process should be carried out at a temperature of about 100°C. There are 7 Figures, 4 Tables and 7 References: 5 Russian and 2 English.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

MARI'YASIN, I. L., CAND CHEM SCI, "KINETICS OF THE GROWTH
OF THE CARBON SURFACE ^{made} ~~IN THE PRESENCE OF~~ DECOMPOSITION OF
METHANE IN A TEMPERATURE INTERVAL OF 1400-1700 °C." MOSCOW,
1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED RSFSR. MOSCOW ORDER
OF LENIN ^{Chem-Tech} ~~CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGICAL~~ INST IMENI D. I. MEN-
DELEYEV). (KL-DV, 11-61, 211).

-43-

OKLADNIKOV, V.F.; MAR'YASIN, I.L.; KATAYEV, I.G.; PASKOVER, Yu.S.

Investigating heavy cool-tar products of semicoking, a new kind of binders. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 5 no.10:26-31 0 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Coke industry--By-products)

(Briquets (Fuel))

MAR'YASIN, I.L.; TESNER, P.A.

Kinetics of the expansion of a carbon surface at high-temperature
methane decomposition. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.12:195-223 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)
(Methane) (Carbon)

MAR'YASIN, I.L.; TESNEP, P.A.

Rate of interaction of carbon with carbon dioxide and oxygen.
Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.6:1430-1432 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Submitted February 3, 1965.

LOGINOV, V., MAR'YASHIN, N., SHUBSKIY, I., LOGINOVA, V.

Cattle - Grading

Determining fatness of cattle. Mias. ind. 23 No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 195²₃, Uncl.

MAR'YASIN, Ye.I.

Wide-range inductive device for dimensional measurements. Izv.
tekh. no.12:13 D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

L 41718-66 EWT(1)
ACC NR AT6011831

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3176/65/000/001/0132/0145

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, B. M.; Mar'yasin, Ye. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Digital information output system for electric transducers

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii v neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Trudy, no. 1, 1965. Avtomatizatsiya tekhnologicheskikh protsessov (Automation of technological processes), 132-145.

TOPIC TAGS: signal transducer, linear motion transducer, digital system, analog digital converter, *FERRITE, POTENTIOMETER, TRANSFORMER*

ABSTRACT: Some features are reported of a digital-indication system (under development) which is intended for reading small linear movements of a differential-transformer ferrite-core sensor. The ferrite-core movements control a potentiometer motor in such a way that any position of the core sets the shaft of a disk slide-wire rheostat of the potentiometer in a definite position. The same shaft drives

Card 1/2

L 41718-66

ACC NR: AT6011831

code disks of an analog-to-digital converter (transducer). Joint use of the 0001, 0011, 0010, 0110, 0100, etc., code with the cyclic decimal code averts possible errors due to brush transition. Block diagrams of the system are given, as well as the principal circuit of a contact-type decoder used in the digital reading device. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *INT*

ORIONA, G.K.; MARUYASINA, A.L.

Chemical, identical to the one described in the literature as a substituted
benzene derivative. It is a colorless, crystalline solid. (M.P. 100°C)
C₁₀H₈O₂, M.W. 160.

. Kataliza reakciju s katalizatorom, katalizatorom, katalizatorom, katalizatorom
katalizatorom, katalizatorom, katalizatorom, katalizatorom, katalizatorom.

POVERENNIY, A.M.; ALEYNIKOVA, T.L.; MAR'YASINA, A.D.

Use of a method of separating polynucleotide chains in the presence of formaldehyde for determining actions injuring DNA molecule. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.3:459-462 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

USSR / Pharmacology and Toxicology. Anesthetics.

V-1

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 80459

Author : Mari'yasina, E. M.; Talantova, I. V.; Khrakhmaleva, R. S.;
Nadasychik, L. V.; Kozlov, V. N.

Inst : Not given

Title : Influence of Narcosis on Quantitative and Qualitative
Blood Indicators

Orig Pub : Sb. stud. rabot. Mosk. tekhnol. in-t myasn. i molochn.
prom-sti, 1958, vyp. 5, 95-98

Abstract : In a narcotic condition in rabbits, caused by the internal
introduction of 150 mg/kg of chloralhydrate or 45 mg/kg
hexenal in 4 ml of a physiological solution in the course
of 2 minutes, the quantity of Hb and erythrocytes in the
blood did not change essentially, but the quantity of
leukocytes, the content of ionized calcium, and the
concentration of hydrogen ions did decrease. After the
animals were awakened, the indicators mentioned were reduced.

Card 1/1

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polikliniki No.2 (zav. S.M.Krutovskikh).

(NOVOCAINE.)

(MOUTH-DISEASES)

(MUCOUS MEMBRANE)

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[Stress losses in the reinforcement of curved prestressed-concrete elements] Poteri napriazheniia v armature izgibaemykh predvaritel'no napriazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh elementov. Moskva, Otdel tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 54 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Aspirantka Moskovskogo ordena Trudovogo Znameni inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta im. V.V. Kuybysheva (for Mar'iasina).
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~~MAR'YASIS, Ph.D.~~ Land.med.nauk

Features of the epidemiology of epidermophytosis under industrial conditions and methods of prevention. [with summary in English]
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1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh bolezney imeni zasluzhennogo deyatelya nauk prof. A.A. Bogolepova Stalinskogo Gosudarstvennogo instituta dlia spetsializatsii i usovershenstvovaniya vrachev (dir. - dots. L.G. Starkov) i mediko-sanitarnoy chasti Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (nach. S.F. Kirin, nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. A.N. Araviyskiy).

(RINGWORM, epidemiol.
in Russia, occup. (Rus))
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,
prev. of ringworm. (Rus))
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES,
ringworm (Rus))

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1. Klinika kozhnykh bolezney Gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Novokuznetsk.